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| EXAMINER | |
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| CHENG, PETER L | |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ***Office Action Summary*** | **Application No.**<br>10/677,372 | **Applicant(s)**<br>KURUMIDA ET AL. |
| | **Examiner**<br>PETER L. CHENG | **Art Unit**<br>2625 |

***-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --***

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 December 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *7,8,11,12,14,17-20 and 22-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *7,8,11,12,14,17-20,22-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 5:** it is assumed that **a device** refers to **a device having a printing function** in **lines 2 - 3**; if so, suggest replacing **a device** with either **said device** or **the device**;
- **Line 8:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;
- **Line 9:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;
- **Line 10:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

2. Claim 8 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim, or amend the claim to place the claim in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim in independent form. **Claim 7, lines 8 – 14** currently provides limitations for when *the resource* is either one of *a font*, *a form*, or *a color profile*.

3. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 2:** per **claim 7, line 6**, suggest replacing **the resources** with **the resource**;

- **Line 2:** *suggest* replacing **performed by changing over an interface screen** with **performed [[by changing over]] through an interface screen**;

4. Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 5:** it is assumed that **a device** refers to **a device having a printing function** in **lines 2 - 3**; if so, suggest replacing **a device** with either **said device** or **the device**;

- **Line 8:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

- **Line 9:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

- **Line 10:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

5. Claim 17 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 4:** per **claim 17, line 6**, it is assumed that Applicants intended to cite **a font, a form, or a color profile** instead of **a font or a color profile**;

- **Line 5:** it is assumed that **a device** refers to **a device having a printing function** in **lines 2 - 3**; if so, suggest replacing **a device** with either **said device** or **the device**;

- **Line 6:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

- **Line 7:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

- **Line 9:** per **claim 17, line 6**, it is assumed that Applicants intended to cite **a font or a form** instead of **the font**;

6. Claim 18 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- **Line 4:** per **claim 18, line 6**, it is assumed that Applicants intended to cite **a font, a form, or a color profile** instead of **a font or a color profile**;

- **Line 5:** it is assumed that **a device** refers to **a device having a printing function** in **lines 2 - 3**; if so, suggest replacing **a device** with either **said device** or **the device**;

- **Line 6:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

- **Line 7:** suggest replacing **a font or form** with **a font or a form**;

- **Line 9:** per **claim 18, line 6**, it is assumed that Applicants intended to cite **a font or a form** instead of **the form**;

  *if the suggestions made for **claim 18, lines 4** and **9** are implemented, claim 18 would be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim **17**. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).*

7. Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informalities:

   - **Line 3:** remove the second instance of the word **device**; that is, change **destination device device** to **destination device**;

   - **Lines 3 - 4:** suggest replacing **the device** with **the destination device**;

8. Claim 23 is objected to because of the following informalities:

   - **Lines 2 - 3: "the page description language *capable of being interpreted by the device*"** lacks antecedent basis; with respect to **claim 22, lines 2 – 3**, assume applicant intended to cite **the types of page description language *used for the destination device***;

- **Line 4:** suggest replacing **the device** with **the destination device**;

Appropriate correction is required.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

11. Claims 7, 8, 12, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **ASCHENBRENNER [US Patent 7,218,405 B1]**.

As for claim 7, SASAKI teaches a resource processing method for downloading resources ~~at least adding on and deleting resources capable of being downloaded~~ to a device having a printing function

> **[**With reference to **Fig. 2**, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19]**,

comprising:

> **a decision step of determining processing of a resource, which is downloadable to a device, in dependence upon the resource to be downloaded to the device;**
>
> **and a changeover step of changing over to processing of the resource based upon a ~~the~~ result of a ~~the~~ decision made in ~~at~~ said decision step,**
>
> ***wherein, if the resource is a font or form, the processing of this resource is changed over in ~~at~~ the changeover step to processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~,***

> ***or, if the resource is a color profile, the processing of this resource is changed over in ~~at~~ the changeover step to processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without ~~and not~~ deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~.***

As noted, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the "print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, …"; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

> ***wherein, if the resource is a font or form, the processing of this resource is changed over in ~~at~~ the changeover step to processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~,***
>
> ***or, if the resource is a color profile, the processing of this resource is changed over in ~~at~~ the changeover step to processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without ~~and not~~***

***deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~.***

ASCHENBRENNER's invention "provides a method for the primary [printer] datastream to include the source calibration parameters, i.e., the rending control, without modifying the heterogeneous object" (i.e., PostScript level 1 color images); **col. 9, lines 15 – 22.** "A datastream is a continuous ordered stream of data elements and objects that conform to a given formal definition"; **col. 3, lines 5 – 7.** "The Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … defines a datastream"; **col. 3, lines 9 – 12.** "In its most complex form, a Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … document contains data and resource objects along with data structures which define the document's layout and composition features"; **col. 3, lines 40 – 43.** "Resource objects are named objects or named collection of objects than can be referenced from within the document. In general, referenced resources can reside in an inline resource group that precedes the document in the [Mixed Object Document Content Architecture] … datastream or in an external resource library and can be referenced multiple times"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.** Alternatively, resource objects "may be resident in the printer"; **col. 4, lines 14 – 16.** Resources include "fonts, overlays [i.e., **forms**], and other resource objects, which are required at presentation time to present the data properly"; **col. 2, lines 60 – 63.** In addition, printer "color profiles" may be identified in a datastream as a resource; **col. 12, lines 23 – 25.**

ASCHENBRENNER further teaches that “two conceptual methods are provided in a printer for holding downloaded resources: caching and capturing”; **col. 11, lines 7 – 9.** Caching “means that the resource is available in the printer for the duration of the job, but probably no longer than that. In addition, cached resources are deleted when the server session ends, and when the printer is powered down or re-started. Capturing overcomes the temporary nature of caching. Once an object is captured, it becomes a resident resource in the printer and lasts across server sessions and printer power-off cycles. Resources may be captured by the printer if the resource is made capturable and if the printer has sufficient storage to save the resources”; **col. 11, lines 11 – 21.**

With respect to **Fig. 3,** ASCHENBRENNER further illustrates an example where a color profile is referenced “using a universally unique OID [object identifier] 322. Preferably, this OID format will only be used for complex, re-usable resources that are potentially resident in the device. In fact, the presence of this OID format on the Map Data Resource (MDR) 310 is the trigger that tells the AFP print server that the corresponding object, i.e., the color profile 322, may already be resident in the device, and if not, could be captured by the device”; **col. 12, lines 51 – 59.**

*That is, ASCHENBRENNER teaches that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorants) are preferably captured by the printer (i.e., added without deleting earlier-stored profiles).*

*Conversely, less complex resources (e.g. fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be cached by the printer (i.e., added on and deleted after use).*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of ASCHENBRENNER with those of SASAKI so that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorant set) would be *added without deleting earlier-stored profiles*, whereas, less complex resources (e.g., fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be *added on and deleted after use*.

Regarding claim 8, SASAKI further teaches the method according to claim 7, wherein

> **the resource is at least a font or a form or a color profile**
>
> **[**SASAKI teaches the resource or print property of the print apparatus "involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the *number or range of reproducible colors*, expansion of the page description language"; **col. 8, lines 23 - 26].**

As for claim 12, SASAKI teaches a resource processing apparatus for downloading resources ~~at least adding on and deleting resources capable of being downloaded~~ to a device having a printing function

**[**With reference to **Fig. 2**, SASAKI teaches that the “property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50” may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19]**,

comprising:

**decision means for determining processing of a resource, which is downloadable to a device, in dependence upon the resource to be downloaded to the device;**

**and changeover means for changing over to processing of the resource based upon a ~~the~~ result of a ~~the~~ decision made by said decision means,**

***wherein, if the resource is a font or form, the processing of this resource is changed over by ~~at~~ the changeover means ~~step~~ to processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~,***

***or, if the resource is a color profile, the processing of this resource is changed over by ~~at~~ the changeover means ~~step~~ to processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device***

> ***without*** ~~***and not***~~ ***deleting*** ***a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user*** ~~***resources***~~***.***

As noted, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the "print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, …"; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

> ***wherein, if the resource is a font or form, the processing of this resource is changed over*** ***by*** ~~***at***~~ ***the changeover*** ***means*** ~~***step***~~ ***to processing for adding on*** ***a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device*** ***and deleting*** ***a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user*** ~~***resources***~~***,***
>
> ***or, if the resource is a color profile, the processing of this resource is changed over*** ***by*** ~~***at***~~ ***the changeover*** ***means*** ~~***step***~~ ***to processing for adding on*** ***a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device*** ***without*** ~~***and not***~~ ***deleting*** ***a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user*** ~~***resources***~~***.***

ASCHENBRENNER's invention "provides a method for the primary [printer] datastream to include the source calibration parameters, i.e., the rending control, without modifying the heterogeneous object" (i.e., PostScript level 1 color images); **col. 9, lines 15 – 22.** "A datastream is a continuous ordered stream of data elements and objects that conform to a given formal definition"; **col. 3, lines 5 – 7.** "The Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … defines a datastream"; **col. 3, lines 9 – 12.** "In its most complex form, a Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … document contains data and resource objects along with data structures which define the document's layout and composition features"; **col. 3, lines 40 – 43.** "Resource objects are named objects or named collection of objects than can be referenced from within the document. In general, referenced resources can reside in an inline resource group that precedes the document in the [Mixed Object Document Content Architecture] … datastream or in an external resource library and can be referenced multiple times"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.** Alternatively, resource objects "may be resident in the printer"; **col. 4, lines 14 – 16.** Resources include "fonts, overlays [i.e., **forms**], and other resource objects, which are required at presentation time to present the data properly"; **col. 2, lines 60 – 63.** In addition, printer "color profiles" may be identified in a datastream as a resource; **col. 12, lines 23 – 25.**

ASCHENBRENNER further teaches that "two conceptual methods are provided in a printer for holding downloaded resources: caching and capturing"; **col. 11, lines 7 – 9.** Caching "means that the resource is available in the printer for the duration of the job, but probably no longer than that. In addition, cached resources are deleted when the server session ends, and when the printer is powered down or re-started. Capturing overcomes the temporary nature of caching. Once an object is captured, it becomes a resident resource in the printer and lasts across server sessions and printer power-off cycles. Resources may be captured by the printer if the resource is made capturable and if the printer has sufficient storage to save the resources"; **col. 11, lines 11 – 21.**

With respect to **Fig. 3,** ASCHENBRENNER further illustrates an example where a color profile is referenced "using a universally unique OID [object identifier] 322. Preferably, this OID format will only be used for complex, re-usable resources that are potentially resident in the device. In fact, the presence of this OID format on the Map Data Resource (MDR) 310 is the trigger that tells the AFP print server that the corresponding object, i.e., the color profile 322, may already be resident in the device, and if not, could be captured by the device"; **col. 12, lines 51 – 59.**

*That is, ASCHENBRENNER teaches that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorants) are preferably captured by the printer (i.e., added without deleting earlier-stored profiles).*

*Conversely, less complex resources (e.g. fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be cached by the printer (i.e., added on and deleted after use).*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of ASCHENBRENNER with those of SASAKI so that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorant set) would be *added without deleting earlier-stored profiles*, whereas, less complex resources (e.g., fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be *added on and deleted after use*.

As for claim 17, SASAKI teaches a resource processing method for downloading resources ~~at least adding on and deleting resources capable of being downloaded~~ to a device having a printing function

> **[**With reference to **Fig. 2**, SASAKI teaches that the “property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50” may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19]**,

comprising:

> **a reception step of making a resource selection of a font or a color profile as a type of resource, which is downloadable to a device;**
>
> ***and a process step of performing processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~ for the device in accordance with a user instruction if the selected resource is the font,***

> ***or performing processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without ~~and not~~ deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources for the device in accordance with a user instruction if the selected resource is the color profile~~.***

As noted, SASAKI teaches that the “property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50” may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the “print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, …”; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

> ***a process step of performing processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~ for the device in accordance with a user instruction if the selected resource is the font,***
>
> ***or performing processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without ~~and not~~ deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources for the~~***

> ~~***device in accordance with a user instruction if the selected resource is the color profile.***~~

ASCHENBRENNER's invention "provides a method for the primary [printer] datastream to include the source calibration parameters, i.e., the rending control, without modifying the heterogeneous object" (i.e., PostScript level 1 color images); **col. 9, lines 15 – 22.** "A datastream is a continuous ordered stream of data elements and objects that conform to a given formal definition"; **col. 3, lines 5 – 7.** "The Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … defines a datastream"; **col. 3, lines 9 – 12.** "In its most complex form, a Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … document contains data and resource objects along with data structures which define the document's layout and composition features"; **col. 3, lines 40 – 43.** "Resource objects are named objects or named collection of objects than can be referenced from within the document. In general, referenced resources can reside in an inline resource group that precedes the document in the [Mixed Object Document Content Architecture] … datastream or in an external resource library and can be referenced multiple times"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.** Alternatively, resource objects "may be resident in the printer"; **col. 4, lines 14 – 16.** Resources include "fonts, overlays [i.e., **forms**], and other resource objects, which are required at presentation time to present the data properly"; **col. 2, lines 60 – 63.** In addition, printer "color profiles" may be identified in a datastream as a resource; **col. 12, lines 23 – 25.**

ASCHENBRENNER further teaches that “two conceptual methods are provided in a printer for holding downloaded resources: caching and capturing”; **col. 11, lines 7 – 9.** Caching “means that the resource is available in the printer for the duration of the job, but probably no longer than that. In addition, cached resources are deleted when the server session ends, and when the printer is powered down or re-started. Capturing overcomes the temporary nature of caching. Once an object is captured, it becomes a resident resource in the printer and lasts across server sessions and printer power-off cycles. Resources may be captured by the printer if the resource is made capturable and if the printer has sufficient storage to save the resources”; **col. 11, lines 11 – 21.**

With respect to **Fig. 3,** ASCHENBRENNER further illustrates an example where a color profile is referenced “using a universally unique OID [object identifier] 322. Preferably, this OID format will only be used for complex, re-usable resources that are potentially resident in the device. In fact, the presence of this OID format on the Map Data Resource (MDR) 310 is the trigger that tells the AFP print server that the corresponding object, i.e., the color profile 322, may already be resident in the device, and if not, could be captured by the device”; **col. 12, lines 51 – 59.**

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> **[**With reference to **Fig. 2**, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 - 19]**,

comprising:

> **a reception step of making a resource selection of a form or a color profile as a type of resource, which is downloadable to a device;**
>
> ***and a process step of performing processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or***

> ***form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~ for the device in accordance with user instructions if the selected resource is the form,***

> ***or performing processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without ~~and not~~ deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources for the device in accordance with user instructions if the selected resource is the color profile~~.***

As noted, SASAKI teaches that the "property data C stored in the property storing portion 51 of the printer apparatus 50" may be changed by either addition, deletion, or replacement; **col. 9, lines 17 – 19.** Furthermore, the "print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, fonts, …"; **col. 8, lines 23 – 25.**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

> ***and a process step of performing processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in the device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources~~ for the device in accordance with user instructions if the selected resource is the form,***

> ***or performing processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without ~~and not~~ deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user ~~resources for the device in accordance with user instructions if the selected resource is the color profile~~.***

ASCHENBRENNER's invention "provides a method for the primary [printer] datastream to include the source calibration parameters, i.e., the rending control, without modifying the heterogeneous object" (i.e., PostScript level 1 color images); **col. 9, lines 15 – 22.** "A datastream is a continuous ordered stream of data elements and objects that conform to a given formal definition"; **col. 3, lines 5 – 7.** "The Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … defines a datastream"; **col. 3, lines 9 – 12.** "In its most complex form, a Mixed Object Document Content Architecture … document contains data and resource objects along with data structures which define the document's layout and composition features"; **col. 3, lines 40 – 43.** "Resource objects are named objects or named collection of objects than can be referenced from within the document. In general, referenced resources can reside in an inline resource group that precedes the document in the [Mixed Object Document Content Architecture] … datastream or in an external resource library and can be referenced multiple times"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.** Alternatively, resource objects "may be resident in the printer"; **col. 4, lines 14 – 16.** Resources include "fonts, overlays [i.e., **forms**], and other resource objects, which are required at presentation time to present the data properly"; **col. 2, lines 60 – 63.** In addition, printer "color profiles" may be identified in a datastream as a resource; **col. 12, lines 23 – 25.**

ASCHENBRENNER further teaches that "two conceptual methods are provided in a printer for holding downloaded resources: caching and capturing"; **col. 11, lines 7 – 9.** Caching "means that the resource is available in the printer for the duration of the job, but probably no longer than that. In addition, cached resources are deleted when the server session ends, and when the printer is powered down or re-started. Capturing overcomes the temporary nature of caching. Once an object is captured, it becomes a resident resource in the printer and lasts across server sessions and printer power-off cycles. Resources may be captured by the printer if the resource is made capturable and if the printer has sufficient storage to save the resources"; **col. 11, lines 11 – 21.**

With respect to **Fig. 3,** ASCHENBRENNER further illustrates an example where a color profile is referenced "using a universally unique OID [object identifier] 322. Preferably, this OID format will only be used for complex, re-usable resources that are potentially resident in the device. In fact, the presence of this OID format on the Map Data Resource (MDR) 310 is the trigger that tells the AFP print server that the corresponding object, i.e., the color profile 322, may already be resident in the device, and if not, could be captured by the device"; **col. 12, lines 51 – 59.**

*That is, ASCHENBRENNER teaches that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorants) are preferably captured by the printer (i.e., added without deleting earlier-stored profiles).*

*Conversely, less complex resources (e.g. fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be cached by the printer (i.e., added on and deleted after use).*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of ASCHENBRENNER with those of SASAKI so that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorant set) would be *added without deleting earlier-stored profiles*, whereas, less complex resources (e.g., fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be *added on and deleted after use*.

12. Claims 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **ASCHENBRENNER [US Patent 7,218,405 B1]** and **THOMAS [US Patent 6,525,721 B1]**.

As for claim 11, SASAKI *does not specifically teach* the method according to claim 7, wherein

> **the changeover to ~~the~~ processing of the resources is performed by changing over an interface screen provided to a user.**

THOMAS teaches a color profile management system. THOMAS displays the color profile *resource* by use of a “graphical user interface” as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. “Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles”; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65**.

Since the benefits of using a graphical user interface (GUI) are well-known, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI in order to allow a user to either process fonts (or forms) using one type of GUI and process color profiles using another type of GUI.

13. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of **ASCHENBRENNER [US Patent 7,218,405 B1]**and **NISHIDA [US Patent Application 2002/0105661 A1]**.

As for claim 14, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

> **a ~~program residing on a~~ computer-readable storage medium storing a program ~~and~~ including computer-executable instructions for causing a**

**computer to implement the resource processing method set forth in claim 7.**

NISHIDA teaches a server in a printing system that “acquires color space information for each of a plurality of printing units”; **abstract.** NISHIDA teaches that a CPU implements the function of the server by executing a “program recorded on a media disk”; **page 2, paragraph 36, lines 7 – 8.** In addition, the “server 1 is a commonly-used personal computer”; **page 2, paragraph 36, lines 1 – 2.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of NISHIDA with those of SASAKI to provide a computer-readable recording medium containing a computer-executable program that implements the method for displaying and managing a printing device’s resources since programs for “commonly-used personal computers” are typically distributed in this manner.

14. Claims 19 and 22 - 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of the **“PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification”, version 4.3, 1996-Feb-9, pages 92 – 93**.

As for claim 19, SASAKI further teaches a resource display method for displaying a color profile

> **[**SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the "printer description file" is stored in a "shared area" which may be viewed by a client apparatus. "The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC's 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28.** In addition, each client PC has a "display portion 36"; **col. 7, line 51]**

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function,

> **[**This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39**. "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32]**

comprising:

**a step of acquiring information of a destination device and acquiring types of page description language used for the destination device;**

**[**SASAKI teaches that a client PC can obtain information of a destination device including types of page description language by copying the printer description file. "A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 24 - 28]**

***a step of determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired in the acquiring step;***

**a step of identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon the types of color profile determined and color space information of a loadable ~~load~~ target color profile;**

**[**SASAKI teaches that a desired color profile is identified by a software application which uses the color information contained in the printer description file to generate print data. "The printer description file is mainly utilized by the application software such as the above-cited drawing software and the printer driver"; **col. 8, lines 49 – 51.** "The memory portion 34 of the client PC 30 stores a printer driver. The memory portion 34 also stores application software such as word processing software, drawing software and photo retouch software. If the application software is executed by the CPU 31, the print data can be generated and/or output by the client PC 30"; **col. 8, lines 1 - 6]**

**and a step of displaying the color profile identified.**

**[**Each client PC has a display portion. "The display portion 15 is a device to display characters, numeric values and images to confirm the data or commands input into the printer server apparatus 10 from the input portion 14 and to check the operation state of the printer server apparatus 10. The display portion 15 consists of, for example, a CRT display or a liquid crystal display"; **col. 7, lines 3 - 9]**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

***a step of determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired in the acquiring step;***

SASAKI teaches a method of managing color profiles and types of page description language in a "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language*";

**col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 – 45.**

SASAKI also teaches that “in [the] case of a printer apparatus which prints out print data described in, *for example, PostScript language* …, the print property on the printer apparatus is described in a printer description file referred to as ‘PPD (PostScript Printer Description) file’ and supplied to the client apparatus”; **col. 1, lines 58 – 64.**

The ***“PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification”*****, version 4.3, 1996-Feb-9, pages 92 – 93** teaches that a PostScript® Printer Description file may specify “color rendering dictionaries” (i.e., color profiles) that are used in a printer. *That is, for a specific type of page description language (e.g., PostScript®), an association is made between the page description language and the types of color profiles (i.e., color rendering dictionaries).* Given an acquired type of page description language, one can determine types of color profiles from the *printer description file*.

Therefore, it is believed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the ***“PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification”*** with those of SASAKI so that, based on an *acquired type of page description language*, one could determine *types of color profiles capable of being loaded into the destination device* from the *printer description file*.

Regarding claim 22, SASAKI further teaches the method according to claim 19, further comprising

> **a step of managing correspondence between the destination device and the types of page description language used for the destination device ~~capable of being interpreted by the device~~**
>
> **[**SASAKI teaches that the correspondence between the device and a page description language is maintained in the print description file. A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language.*"; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.].**

Regarding claim 23, SASAKI further teaches the method according to claim 22, wherein

> **the correspondence between the destination device and the page description language capable of being interpreted by the device is created when a new device is added to a system in addition to the device**
>
> **[**Fig. 1 illustrates a "printer apparatus" device 50 with a "property data storing portion" 51. Fig. 4 illustrates the function of an "update program" for updating the correspondence between the device and a page description language contained in the print description file. As shown in step 2, the CPU 11 of the print server

> apparatus 10 “examines the property data of the printer apparatus 50 and determines whether or not the property data has been changed”; **col. 9, lines 32 – 34**. A newly added device, one previously not registered by the print server, could be considered as having property data that has “changed”. In addition, updating the print description file for a newly added device would have been necessary in order for a client PC to generate print data. As SASAKI discloses, “The printer description file is mainly utilized by the application software … and the printer driver if the client PC 30 generates print data or outputs the print data to the client server apparatus 10. This is because the print data cannot be generated or output to the client server apparatus 10 without using the print property of the printer apparatus 50”; **col. 8, lines 49 - 55].**

As for claim 24, SASAKI teaches an information processing apparatus for displaying a color profile

> **[**SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the “printer description file” is stored in a “shared area” which may be viewed by a client apparatus. “The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC’s 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user’s client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30”; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28.** In addition, each client PC has a “display portion 36”; **col. 7, line 51]**

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function,

> **[**This color profile information is stored in a “property data storing portion”. “The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory”; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39**. “The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data”; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32]**

comprising:

> **acquisition means for acquiring information of a destination device and acquiring types of page description language used for the destination device**
>
> **[**SASAKI teaches that a client PC can obtain information of a destination device including types of page description language by copying the printer description file. “A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user’s client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30”; **col. 7, lines 24 - 28];**

***determination means for determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired by said acquisition means***;

**identification means for identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon the types of color profile determined and color space information of a loadable ~~load~~ target color profile**

**[**SASAKI teaches that a desired color profile is identified by a software application which uses the color information contained in the printer description file to generate print data. "The printer description file is mainly utilized by the application software such as the above-cited drawing software and the printer driver"; **col. 8, lines 49 – 51.** "The memory portion 34 of the client PC 30 stores a printer driver. The memory portion 34 also stores application software such as word processing software, drawing software and photo retouch software. If the application software is executed by the CPU 31, the print data can be generated and/or output by the client PC 30"; **col. 8, lines 1 - 6];**

**and display control means for exercising control so as to display the color profile identified on display means**

**[**Each client PC has a display portion. "The display portion 15 is a device to display characters, numeric values and images to confirm the data or commands input into the printer server apparatus 10 from the input portion 14 and to check

> the operation state of the printer server apparatus 10. The display portion 15 consists of, for example, a CRT display or a liquid crystal display"; **col. 7, lines 3 - 9].**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach*

> ***determination means for determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired by said acquisition means*****;**

SASAKI teaches a method of managing color profiles and types of page description language in a "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language*"; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 – 45.**

SASAKI also teaches that "in [the] case of a printer apparatus which prints out print data described in, *for example, PostScript language* …, the print property on the printer apparatus is described in a printer description file referred to as 'PPD (PostScript Printer Description) file' and supplied to the client apparatus"; **col. 1, lines 58 – 64.**

The ***"PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification"*****, version 4.3, 1996-Feb-9, pages 92 – 93** teaches that a PostScript® Printer Description file may specify "color rendering dictionaries" (i.e., color profiles) that are used in a printer. *That is, for a specific type of page description language (e.g., PostScript®), an association is made between the page description language and the types of color profiles (i.e., color rendering dictionaries)*. Given an acquired type of page description language, one can determine types of color profiles from the *printer description file*.

Therefore, it is believed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the ***"PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification"*** with those of SASAKI so that, based on an *acquired type of page description language*, one could determine *types of color profiles capable of being loaded into the destination device* from the *printer description file*.

15. Claims 20 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **SASAKI [US Patent 6,633,400 B1]** in view of the **"PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification", version 4.3, 1996-Feb-9, pages 92 – 93**, and **THOMAS [US Patent 6,525,721 B1]**.

As for claim 20, SASAKI teaches a resource display method for displaying a color profile

> **[**SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the "printer description file" is stored in a "shared area" which may be viewed by a client apparatus. "The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC's 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user's client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28**. In addition, each client PC has a "display portion **36"; col. 7, line 51]**

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function,

> **[**This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39**. "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32]**

comprising:

**a step of acquiring information of a destination device and acquiring types**

**of page description language used for the destination device;**

**[**SASAKI teaches that a client PC can obtain information of a destination device including types of page description language by copying the printer description file. “A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user’s client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30”; **col. 7, lines 24 - 28]**

***a step of determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired in the acquiring step;***

***a step of identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon comparison between the types of color profile determined and color space information of a loadable ~~load~~ target color profile;***

**and a step of displaying the color profile identified**

**[**Each client PC has a display portion. “The display portion 15 is a device to display characters, numeric values and images to confirm the data or commands input into the printer server apparatus 10 from the input portion 14 and to check the operation state of the printer server apparatus 10. The display portion 15 consists of, for example, a CRT display or a liquid crystal display"; **col. 7, lines 3 - 9].**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach a first limitation of*

> ***a step of determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired in the acquiring step;***
>
> *and a second limitation of*
>
> ***a step of identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon comparison between the types of color profile determined and color space information of a loadable ~~load~~ target color profile;***

Regarding the first limitation, SASAKI teaches a method of managing color profiles and types of page description language in a "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language*"; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 – 45.**

SASAKI also teaches that "in [the] case of a printer apparatus which prints out print data described in, *for example, PostScript language* ..., the print property on the printer apparatus is described in a printer description file referred to as 'PPD (PostScript Printer Description) file' and supplied to the client apparatus"; **col. 1, lines 58 – 64.**

The ***"PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification"*****, version 4.3, 1996-Feb-9, pages 92 – 93** teaches that a PostScript® Printer Description file may specify "color rendering dictionaries" (i.e., color profiles) that are used in a printer. *That is, for a specific type of page description language (e.g., PostScript®), an association is made between the page description language and the types of color profiles (i.e., color rendering dictionaries).* Given an acquired type of page description language, one can determine types of color profiles from the *printer description file*.

Therefore, it is believed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the ***"PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification"*** with those of SASAKI so that, based on an *acquired type of page description language*, one could determine *types of color profiles capable of being loaded into the destination device* from the *printer description file*.

Regarding the second limitation, THOMAS teaches a color profile management system. THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in

**Figs. 1** and **2.** “Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles”; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a “graphical user interface” as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2.** “Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles”; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

As an alternate way of displaying a color profile, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI and the “PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification” to display a color profile using a user-friendly GUI.

As for claim 25, SASAKI teaches an information processing apparatus for displaying a color profile

> **[**SASAKI teaches that the color profile information contained in the “printer description file” is stored in a “shared area” which may be viewed by a client apparatus. “The directory DR is shared among the respective client PC’s 30. A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user’s client PC 30 and

transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30"; **col. 7, lines 23 – 28**. In addition, each client PC has a "display portion **36"; col. 7, line 51]**

capable of being loaded into a device having a printing function,

**[**This color profile information is stored in a "property data storing portion". "The printer apparatus 50 is provided with a property data storing portion 51 consisting of a reloadable memory"; **col. 7, lines 37 – 39**. "The property data is data to set the print property for the print apparatus 50. The print property of the print apparatus 50 involves property in relation to print paper, *fonts*, print ink, the number or range of reproducible colors, *expansion of the page description language*. The property data involves numeric data, functional data, *conversion formulae, a conversion control program* and the like to set the properties. The printer apparatus 50 converts and prints the print data according to the print property set by the property data"; **col. 8, lines 22 - 32]**

comprising:

**acquisition means for acquiring information of a destination device and acquiring types of page description language used for the destination device**

**[**SASAKI teaches that a client PC can obtain information of a destination device including types of page description language by copying the printer description file. “A user can, thus, access the directory DR through the user’s client PC 30 and transfer (or copy) the printer description file stored within the directory DR to a memory portion 34 or the like in the client PC 30”; **col. 7, lines 24 - 28];**

***determination means for determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired by said acquisition means***;

***identification means for identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon comparison between the types of color profile determined and color space information of a loadable ~~load~~ target color profile;***

**and display control means for exercising control so as to display the color profile identified on display means**

**[**Each client PC has a display portion. “The display portion 15 is a device to display characters, numeric values and images to confirm the data or commands input into the printer server apparatus 10 from the input portion 14 and to check the operation state of the printer server apparatus 10. The display portion 15 consists of, for example, a CRT display or a liquid crystal display”; **col. 7, lines 3 - 9].**

However, SASAKI *does not specifically teach a first limitation:*

> ***determination means for determining types of color profile capable of being loaded into the destination device in accordance with the types of page description language acquired by said acquisition means***;
>
> *and a second limitation:*
>
> ***identification means for identifying a color profile, which is loadable into the destination device, based upon comparison between the types of color profile determined and color space information of a loadable ~~load~~ target color profile;***

Regarding the first limitation, SASAKI teaches a method of managing color profiles and types of page description language in a "property data". A "print description file" is a file that contains "information about the print property of the printer apparatus 50, i.e., print property information is described. The print property information involves, for example, information indicating types and sizes of applicable print paper, *that indicating the number or range of reproducible colors and that indicating types of expandable page description language*"; **col. 8, lines 36 – 42.** In addition, fonts supported by the printer may also be listed in the printer description file; **col. 8, lines 44 – 45.**

SASAKI also teaches that "in [the] case of a printer apparatus which prints out print data described in, *for example, PostScript language* …, the print property on the printer apparatus is described in a printer description file referred to as ‘PPD (PostScript Printer Description) file’ and supplied to the client apparatus”; **col. 1, lines 58 – 64.**

The ***“PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification”*, version 4.3, 1996-Feb-9, pages 92 – 93** teaches that a PostScript® Printer Description file may specify “color rendering dictionaries” (i.e., color profiles) that are used in a printer. *That is, for a specific type of page description language (e.g., PostScript®), an association is made between the page description language and the types of color profiles (i.e., color rendering dictionaries)*. Given an acquired type of page description language, one can determine types of color profiles from the *printer description file*.

Therefore, it is believed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the ***“PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification”*** with those of SASAKI so that, based on an *acquired type of page description language*, one could determine *types of color profiles capable of being loaded into the destination device* from the *printer description file*.

Regarding the second limitation, THOMAS teaches a color profile management system. THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a “graphical user interface” as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2.** “Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

THOMAS displays the color profile by use of a "graphical user interface" as shown in **Figs. 1** and **2.** "Exemplary view filters available in the view pull-down menu 18, besides the default filter, are filters for displaying only destination profiles, source profiles, device gray profiles, device RGB profiles, device CMY profiles and device CMYK profiles"; **col. 4, lines 60 – 65.**

As an alternate way of displaying a color profile, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of THOMAS with those of SASAKI and the "PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification" to display a color profile using a user-friendly GUI.

## ***Response to Arguments***

16. Applicant's arguments filed **12/31/2008** regarding **claims 19, 20, 24** and **25** have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

17. Applicant's arguments filed **12/31/2008** regarding **claims 7, 12, 17** and **18** have been fully considered but they are not fully persuasive.

With respect to applicant's argument for **claims 7, 12, 17** and **18** that ASCHENBRENNER fails to disclose *determining processing of a resource,*

> *wherein, if the resource is a font or form, the processing of this resource is changed over in a changeover step to processing for adding on a font or form designated by a user and not stored in a destination device and deleting a font or form stored in the device and not designated by the user,*
>
> *or, if the resource is a color profile, the processing of this resource is changed over in the changeover step to processing for adding on a color profile designated by the user and not stored in the device without deleting a color profile stored in the device and not designated by the user*

has been considered.

In reply:

> As noted for claim 7, *ASCHENBRENNER teaches that complex, re-usable resources like a color profile (which are associated with a printing mechanism and its colorants) are preferably* *captured* *by the printer (i.e., added without deleting earlier-stored profiles).*

*Conversely, less complex resources (e.g. fonts and forms which are associated with a printing document) can be* *cached* *by the printer (i.e., added on and deleted after use).*

Since the printer's storage is not *unlimited*, ASCHENBRENNER, as Applicants have noted, teaches that either the *print server 120 or the control unit 130 may delete* resources (e.g., on a least recently used basis); **col. 11, lines 21 – 32**. However, such teaching does not contradict ASCHENBRENNER's teaching that color profiles are preferably captured by the printer *(i.e., added without deleting earlier-stored profiles).* Instead, ASCHENBRENNER teaches a method for dealing with the real-life problem of a limited storage memory.

In addition, ASCHENBRENNER does not specifically teach *adding on* a font or form *which is both* designated by a user *and* is not stored in a destination device, *while simultaneously* *deleting* a font or form *which is both* stored in the device *and* is not designated by the user.

Instead, as noted, ASCHENBRENNER teaches that *less complex resources* (i.e., other than *color profiles*, e.g., a *font or form*) may be *cached*, and therefore, are deleted *after the print job*; **col. 11, lines 9 – 13.** When a *subsequent print job* is initiated, presumably, only its required fonts (or forms) are *cached* and the *previous print job's* fonts (or forms) are *no longer available*.

Applicants appear to be making the distinction that with the instant application, when a print job is initiated, the *previous print job's* fonts (or forms) are *deleted* while the *current print job's* fonts (or forms) are *added*.

Although the *timing of the deletion* of the *previous print job's* fonts (or forms) between the instant application and ASCHENBRENNER is not the same, it is believed that these two cases are practically equivalent. That is, it is believed that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to delete a *previous print job's* fonts (or forms) prior to the start of a *subsequent print job* either at the *end of the previous print job*, or at the *beginning of the subsequent print job*.

## ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter L. Cheng whose telephone number is 571-270-3007. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - FRIDAY, 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Y. Poon can be reached on 571-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/plc/
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